MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Board of Aldermen. Jan. 16 .- The President, Isaac O. Barker, Esq., in the

THE NEW CITY HALL, Petition to have a wing of the new City Hall erected or fadison square, was referred to a committee. CITY NOMINATION.

of Repairs and Supplies, re-neminating Jas. Irving as Superintendent of Repairs of Public Buildings, in the perintendent of Repairs of Public Dallange, and see of E. H. Purdy.
On motion of Alderman Monaghan, it was laid on the After receiving and referring some other papers, the adjourned to Monday next.

Board of Councilmen.

The Beard of Councilmen met on Wednesday afternoon, at their chambers in the City Hall—the President, B. F. Pinckney, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and ap-

were presented. Reports and resolutions being in order, a report was presented from the special committee ap-

pointed to investigate the charge of non-citiz uship gainst F. J. A. Boole, reating that the committee had prestigated the matter and found that Mr. Boole had seen naturalized according to law, and submitted a re-clution that Mr. Boole be ceclared Councilman of the hirtleth detrict. The report was accepted, the resolution adepted, and

the committee discharged.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, Joseph S. Taylor, asking permission to employ more clerks in his department.

This was referred to Committee on Salaries and Of-

till Friday evening.

The Case of F.J. A. Boole, Councilman of the 13th District, Charged with Being un Ailen. THE CASE SETTLED—THE RECORDS FOUND THAT MAKE MR. BOOLE A CITIZEN. SECOND DAY.

The special committee appointed by the Board of Coun-

climen to investigate and report upon the case of F. J. A. Boole. Councilman for the 'birtieth district, charged with being a foreigner, held their second day's session on Wednerday, in the City Library, City Hall. The counsel for the contes'ant Mr. Alexander Spaul-ding, continued the case by reading in evidence the re-

November last, snowing that Mr. Boole received 500 votes and Mr. Preutiss 482. The counsel then read in evidence certificates from the Clerks of the Common Pleas, Superior Court, United States Cliquit Court, United States District Court and Marine Court, saying they had all

District Court, united states trainit court, to their States District Court and Marine Caurt, saying they had all searched their records and were unabled to find the name of F. J. A. Boole upon their naturalization records. Here the contestant rested his case.

Mr. John Brown was then called on behalf of Councilman Boole. He said, I am naturalization cerk in the Court of Common Plens; I have been there since the 1-to of January, 1883; I have charge of the records of the Court; I can get the records. (The records were produced.) I cannot find upon the index of the seconds the name of Francis J. A. Boole.

Q. Do you find a name similar to this name?

Mr. Spauleing—I o ject to this, I tis an absurd question. It has no relevancy to this case.

The Chairman said the index was no evidence. He had no objection to using the index as a means of getting at the records of naturalization, if there were any. The counsel of Mr. Bo le asked Mr. Spaulding, he counsel on the opposite side, to frame a question for its (the determant's) winess. Mr. Spaulding obliged him by putting the following to Mr. Brown:—

Q. Can you produce the records of naturalization of Francis J. Boole? A. I can, sir, but it will take me a long time to do it.

Mr. Spaulding—Very well, sir. This is what we want.

Q can you produce the records of naturalization of Francis J. Booles. A. I can, sir, but it will take me a long time to do it.

Mr. Spaulding—Very well, sir. This is what we want. The Clerk retired, and soon returned with the retord of naturalization of Francis J. A. Boole, which was exhibited to the committee.

The counsel for the contestant then said—Gentiemen of the committee, this enon the case.

The committee then adjourned rise die.
It appears, therefore, that the whole error in this matter arose from a missake in registering Mr. Booles arms in the index of the Court of Common Pleas, which one clerk passed over for some name beside Mr. Boole, and which the next clerk resignized as similar to Mr. Boole's, and upon referring to the records found the papers which settle the whole case.

The special committee of the Board of Aldermen, comprising Aldermen Varian, Valentine and Wm. Tucker, to whom was referred the petition of Nicholas Seegrist, claiming a seat in the Board from the Twenty-second ward, awarded by the County Canvassers to William B. Drake, the present incumbent of the sest, met on Wednesday, pursuant to adjournment of the previous day, at three o'clock P. M., at No. 8 City Hall. A large number of the members of the Board of Aldermen were present with many others in created in the claims of the respec set up by Mr. Sesgrist, as the result materially affects the political character of the Board. With Mr. Drake, the present incumbent, the Board stands—whigs, 12; demograts, 10. Should Mr. Seagrist succeed in sub-stantiating his claim, and become a member, the Board

will be tied. Sergist.
Mr. Garrett B. Stryker appears for Mr. Drake.
The following is the petition of Mr. Seegrist, setting

Nicholas Sesgrist in the ward, and no Ninh. Seagrist; I am well acquainted in the ward.

Cross-cranined by Mr. Stryker.—I am a clerk in the Post office, where I have been engaged a year and two months; previous to my ongage meat in the Post office. Where I have been engaged a year and two months; previous to my ongage meat in the Post office. I worked at o accumeling; I am a democrat; I voded for Nicholas Seagrist for alderman; on election day I was not at the Post office, but was at the poll nearly all day; I did not electioner; the inapectors commenced canvassing shortly after aundown; there were other ticket; given for the candidates besides the acratched one spoken of in my previous evidence; the char'er clotet was not canvassed till 0 elock next moraing; I was prevent most of the time; aid not go out to tea or to breakfast tillifan canvass was completed; I did not see the vote that was placed under the candistick after it was placed there; I did not see the ticket destroyed; nather of the Inapectors refused to count the vote; it was agreed upon between them to consider the vote subsequently; the ballot inght naws been counted and I not know it, but it innikely; I was not out a moment of the time, but was present while the spit tilects were being counted; I did not induce any one to vote for Mr. Seagrist, and make no bets upon the result of the election.

By Mr. Hays—I don't know how the Inspectors atood with regard to Mr. Drake and Mr. Sengrist; the canvasidit not take place when the ballots were taken; it was in a public house near by.

By the Chairman—One of the Inapectors told me subsequently that the last he knew of the scratched vote, it was under the candisstick.

Thomas Higgies was next sworn—I reside in Forty-se-

By the Chairman—One of the Inspectors told me subsequently that the last he knew of the scratched rote,
it was under the cancilastick.

Thomas Higgies was next sworn—I reside in Forty-second street, in the First election district of the Twentysecond ward. I was present during the cancrassing of the
sharter tickest, the scratched ticket referred to by the
previous witness he looked at, as also did several outsiders; the manuer in which the ticket was scratched
and the examination of the rame and comment of the
inspectors, as stated by Mr. Van Or en the witness confirmed. He placed the ticket himself under the cancilstick; the intention of the voter, in his view was not to
scratch the name of Seag-ist; he was present during the
canvass of the split ticket, and this ticket was not
counted; he voted for Masterson, and worked hard all
day against Seagrist; was present at the announcement of
the vote or Aiderman, but could not give the announcement; the ticket underneath the cancilestick, he was
positive, was not embraced in the count.

Chose-examined—Have lived in the Twenty second
ward about wenty years; electionsered during election
day; was present most of the time during the canvass of
the coar er votes; it was daylight before the canvass was
completed; I was out of the room long enough for the
lispectors to have counted a good many ballots; I
conversed with persons in the room long enough for the
lapsectors to have counted a good many ballots; I
conversed with persons in the room long snough for the
lapsectors to have counted a good many ballots; I
conversed with persons in the room long snough for the
lapsectors to have counted a good many ballots; I
conversed with persons in the room long snough for the
lapsectors to have counted or not; he heard outhing sait
about attaching the licket to the satura; he only knew
there was a difference of opinion as to whother the liket
was valid.

On his cross-examination, witness stated that he he

Was valid.

On his cross-examination, witness stated that he hid resided in the Twenty-second ward nearly fifteen years; he voted for Masterson, for Alderman; the roum in which the canwas was conducted was a room ten feet by twelve some degen persons were in the room besides the inspectors.

Mr. Hays here stated that they had offered all the testimone bey proposed touching the two leading counds upon which they based the claim of Mr. Seagrist to a seat in the Aldermanic Board from the Twenty-second ward. Those grounds were the can-counting by the inspectors of a vote alleged to be senatched, but shown to be otherwise, and the rejection of votes given in Mah. Seagrist, which made a difference in the sum total of Mr. Seagrist, which made a difference in the sum total of Mr. Seagrist, which made a difference in the sum to tal of Mr. Seagrist, because the county Cleak's office, gave him a majority over Mr. Breke the asked that before proceeding to take wridence upon this final point, the fact that the inspectors included in their count for Mr. Drake votes illegally and improperly cast the defence preced with their case.

Mr. Stryker insisted that this was unusual and unnecessary. They would show their case when the contesting party had coupleted his.

The Chairman decided that it was better for one side to complete their entire evidence first.

Mr. Hays stated that they were not then able to proceed, as the witness a they had to call were not in attendance.

An arjournment took place to Saturday, at 3 P. M.

Organization of the Board of Education. A special meeting of this Board was held on Wednesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock-Isnac Phillips, of the Eightu ward, acting as Chairman pro tem. There was nearly a uil attendance of the members. Upon motion, the Board proceeded to ballot for President. On the thirty

uil attendance of the members. Upon motion, the Board proceeded to ballot for President. On the thirty-ninth ballot William H. Neilson of the Eighteenth ward, who had been a prominent candidate throughout the canvass, withdrew his name. A recess of haif an hour was then taken, after which the fortieth ballot was had, resulting in the election of Andrew H. Green. Esq., of the Four-teenth ward. Upon motion, a committee of three was appointed to conduct the newly elected chairman to his seat. Mr. Phillips, and loud laughter, named the three defeated candidates—Messra. Webb, Waterbury and Neilson—to perform that duty.

Upon taking the chair, Mr. Green was addressed in a few timely remarks by Mr. Phillips, alluding to the responsibility of his position.

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Mr. Green was addressed in a few timely remarks by Mr. Phillips, alluding to the responsibility of his position.

Mr. Green was addressed to ballot for Clerk, and upon the first ballot re-elected Hon. Albert Glioert, the present efficient incumbent, who has fallfilled the dutle of the office since 1850.

Upon m tioo, the Board passed votes of thanks to the Chairman pro tem. Mr. Phillips, and also the teliers, for their patient and able performance of their arduous duties during the protracted canvass.

The Board then proceeded to ballot for the four Elective Executive Committees, with the following result:

France Committee, Jane Phillips, William Sinclair, Richard Burlew, Abram Benike, John Hooper.

Executive Committee on Normal Schools—William H. Neilson, John Davenport, B. R. Winthrop, William S. See, William Allason, David Webb, Jededish Milier.

Executive Committee on Fee Academy—Abraham V. William H. Adams, J. M. Tuthill, Thomas Bose.

Executive Committee on Eccning Schools—Andrew J.

Adam's, J. M. Tuthill, Thomas Bosse.

Executive Committee on Evening Schools—Andrew J.
Perry, William Josea, Jr., Florence McCarthy, Etiphalet
Bootman, Albert Smith, William Sinclair, George White.
There were seven ballots for the last member of the
Free Academy Committee, after the election of which the
Board adjourned for two weeks, having been in session
for exactly five hours and a half, and their numbers
having decreased to half their original number.

Commissioners of Emigration. The Board met at the usual hour-Gulian C. Verplanck President, in the chair, and a quorum present.

Mr. KELLY offered a resolution appointing a committee

Mr. Kelly offered a resolution appointing a committee to draft specifications for a supply of meat, to be contracted for the leastitutions under charge of the Commissioners. Mr. Kelly stated that \$25,000 had been saved during the past year by later that \$25,000 had been saved during the past year by later that \$25,000 had been saved during the past year by later that \$25,000 had been saved during the past year by later that \$25,000 had been saved during the past year by later that contractor who regarded his obligations. Resolution adopted.

Emigration Resolution adopted.

Emigration ID. Carnochau:—
To the Commissioners of Emigration—
I have the boror to enclose herewith the annual report of the Surgical Lepartment of the Emigrati Hospital to the year ending 31st of December, 1875. By these statistic it is allows that the whole runber o cases treated was 3,177; cured and discharged, 3,120, and he number of deaths 64, or less than two per cent of the whole number of deaths 64, or less than two per cent of the whole number of character in the institution during the year. Among the capital operations successfully performed were one to congostately protonned without condonned adult, resorted to instead of amputation of the leg as formerly practiced, one or ampusation at the shoulder just on an axis a failt, resorted to instead of amputation at the shoulder just on an axis a failt, The Board adjourned without doing anything of special importance.

Total. 1,293
To same date in 1866. 1856. 1856.
Number inmates in institution at W. I. 2,046 3,681
M. H. 131 382

Total.....\$74,143 76

Fire Marshal's Office. INVESTIGATION INTO THE ORIGIN OF FIRES.

INVESTIGATION INTO THE ORIGIN OF FIRES.

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INVESTIGATION INTO THE ORIGIN OF FIRES.—On the morning of the 26th of Lecember last, an incondisry it took place in the lumber building structs in Messra-Hoe & Co.'s establishment, No. 10 Sheriff street. A very lengthy investigation took place before the Fire Marshall upwards of twenty witnesses were examined, and the facts thus elicited threw suspicion upon one of the employes in the premises. The Messra. Hoe becoming autistic on this point, discharged him from their employment.

mainfled on this point, discharged him from their employment.

Fire in Cknar Sterrer.—On the evening of the 31st of December, a fire occurred at 57 Cedar street. It was first discovered in the basement occupied by Gutman Brothers. The evicence shows that Mr. Eugene Uluman one of the firm, occupying the first floor, bad not yet left the store. He was there, with several other persons. The smoke coming into the store from the basement was the first intimation they had of the fire. It was further shown by witnesses that Mr. Ulman was the last person in the basement entry, about fifteen or twenty minutes prior to the fire being discovered. It was also shown that the fire was first seen burning in a packing case in the basement, within about three feet of a giass doer, out of which two or three lights of glass were broken. Gutman Brothers were insured for \$27,000, and Ulman and Sons for \$18,000.

THE WEATHER AND FRESHETS AT THE SOUTH.—
The rains throughout the South for some weeks have been unprocedented. In Columbia, S. C., on the 2d inst., the water was rising rapidly, and the Waterce, at Camden, had risen to the top of the banks, and was increasing so fast that great fears were entertained of a freshet. In Augusta, on the 2d inst., the river was ten feet high and rising. The Mobile, Ala., Advertiser, of the 29th ult., also says:—From Tuccalcoss, on the 25th, we learn that it was snawing and sleeting in those latitudes, enow having already fallen to the depth of eight inches. The river was at a stand, but heavy rains were reported through the regions above.

In Petersburg, Vs., and Weldon, N. C., the snow on Sunday was ten inches deep.

Purior Intelligence.

ARREST OF A SHERWO " OON"IDENOR" MAN—HIS EXTENSIVE AND SUCCESSPUL OPER TIONS.

One of the most adroit and successful 'confidence' men that has ever practised upon the credulity of our entisens was arrested Wednesday, in Broadway, after having successfully carried on his operations for nearly four months, in spite of the effects of the police to capture him. He first made his appearance in this city early in last October, he having previously operated in Nouthern and Western cities. On the 15th of the month last named he called at the store of Tiffany & Co., and purchased a bill of jewslry to the value of \$76, representing at the and Cotober, he having previously operated in fouthers and Western cities. On the 15th of the month last named he called at the store of Thany & Co., and purchased a till of jewelry to the value of 37, representing at the time that he was one of the firm of Peterson & Humphrey, carpet dealers, at the corner of Broadway and White atree, where he requested that the jewelry should be sent at a certain hour. At the appointed time the "confidence man" as a the massenger approach the store, and immodiately entered it himself, sone with as much confidence as though he owned the whole establish cont, walked behind the dear, and receiving the goods, made out a check on the Broadway Bank for the same of the massenger, who left with it, but whou it was presented on the following day to the bank it didn't bring the dollars. About ten days powlous to this transaction, the confidence mas entered the jewelry store of Rotz Rai, Broadway, corner of Warrens alreed, and bought watches and jewelly to the value of \$170, an at late hour of the day. When the time arrived, he was at the store in question, making himself very officious about the deak, he having previously represented to \$170, an at late hour of the day. When the time arrived, he was at the store in question, making himself very officious about the dask, he having previously represented to the massenger. Said provide to be well an actived to the house, and on the package being collected to thin, he drew up a hole, for the amount of the all, on the Broatway Bank, and algued it Benj. Green This he handed to the massenger. Said provide to be well as a bill, on the Broatway Bank, and signed it Benj. Green This he handed to the massenger. Said provide to be sent to work to search the samular, but while he was being solded after and on the 15th of book, who the sold provide to the amount of the store a bill, on the Broatway Bank, signed Those Bancolla, the translation of Bowery are Broomes dreve, and on the 15th of book, and the broadway Bank, signed Those Bancolla, the broad

A number of complain a were made against Greer, yet terday, before Justice Brennan. Their testimony, however, only goes to substantiate what is set forth above ever, only goes to substantiate what is set forth above. The prisoner is confined in the Chief's offine, and was related to these by his wife yesterday monding. Several of these persons who had been "done how "by the persons who had been "done how "by the persons at least of an interview with him. The accused states that want of employment induced him to try his hand at making money in the fractulent manner already alluried to. He is a very vientes man, so ake four or five different fanguages, and is alregother fit ted for a higher position that that wich he sapired to. Green appears very metancholy duil, is completely arest failed at having fallen into the curches of the police. He is devotedly a tached to his wife who is a beautiful woman of about twenty-two years or age.

Marine Court. Before Hop. Justice McCarthy.

Before How. Justice McCar'hy.

ELECTIONEERING BETTING.

JAN. 15.—John Delaney against Anthony Conran.—This was an action to recover the sum of \$500 deposited in the hands of the defendent, as a bet on the election between Messrs. Thomey and Monaghan as Alderman of the Fourteenth ward at the late canvass. It appeared from the testimony that party feeling between the softs and hards of that ward ran high, Mr. Tuoney being the "rag" entered by the bards, and Monaghan the "chie" of the softs. Both parties were singulae of success, and bets were freely offered on either side, and as freely taken. Mr. Owen Gallagher oucked the "coit" Monaghan, and the plaintiff the "rag" Tuomay, to the amount of \$500 each. By agreement the money was placed in the hands of the defendant, with directions that if the "coit" won he should deliver the \$1,000 to a Mr. O'Connor, as the agent of Gallagher, and that if the "mig" came in ahead he should hand it over to a Mr. Edward Malloy, as the agent of the plaintiff. The race came off, and the "coit" bear nig agent of Gallagher, and that if the "nig" came in anead he should hand it over to a Mr. Edward Malioy, as the agent of the plaintiff. The race came off, and the "coit" beat nis competitor by several lengths, and the money was paid over by the plaintiff, as directed. The defence was that the money was placed in the hands of the defendant, not as stake-holder, but simply as a third party; that the Marine Court, under the act of 1813, section 106, was ousted of jurisdiction of this specific action, and, finally, that the cefer shant had admitted that he had only an interest of \$100 in the bet. The "coit" that figured in the race was examined by the plaintiff and testified that he had a conversation with the defendant, in which no had expressed his fears that his life was in danger, and that he would be beaten in consequence of his sating to to recover his money, and that he (the witness) bring a magilartate of the ward. had endessyred to stay this feeling, by actyling the plaintiff to compromise, and that he thereup in admit et that he had only a limited interest, to the amount of \$100, in the set, and said he would take \$400 and drop the suit. On cross-examination, however, it appeared that he (plaintiff) raid be was only in fun when he said his interest in too bet was limited. It was contended by the plaintiff that unfair means had been used at the election and that it coming to plain iff's ears that the money he had deposited with the defentant had been used during the election in favor of the "coit," and had sloed to deteat he favorte "insg" he determine, therefore, to avail binnell of this statuory rights, an sure for his money. The plaintiff ato insistes that the act of 1818 was repeated by the 64th section of the Code, she cent the jurisdiction of this court was express y defined.

The Court for Common Pleas—spect of the usual allowence by statute.

Court of Common Pleas—spect of Revenime, therefore, to avail binnell of the statuory rights, an sure the jurisdiction of this court was express y defined.

C. L

Motion to vecate order of arrest graited, on defendant stipulating not to sue.

George Frethingham vs. Peter Thornton.—Order confirming report of sale.

C. L. Havy. dc., vs. Robert J. Mann.—Motion to make defendents more definite and certain granted, without costs, with leave to amend in twenty cays.

Joseph W. Trust vs. James Pirson and others.—Default of plaintiff set aside, on payment of trial fee and disbursements.

Banta vs. Dougherty, Admainistrator, dc.—Brady, J.—The motion notice was in ended t, be a motion for costs against the defendant as administrator, to be collected de hours testatoris, although the motion stated is, "shat the costs be taxed or adjusted by the Judge," &c.

No objection having been made, however, to the torm of the notice, and the real object of the motion having been disclosed and argues, the irregularity mentioned will not be considered.

There are but two classes of cases in which costs against an executor or administrator will be allowed and they are—

1. A refusal to refer—the claim being disputed, and 2. An unreasonable resistance or neglect of payment, the demand having been presen ed.

Bullok and others vs. idegarding. Executors—1 Denio, 276.—The claim sued berein was duly presented to the administratirix, and as appears from the answer, notice that it was disputed was duly served. There was me application, however, to refer the claim on the part of the plaintiff, and no refusal, therefore, to refer by the administratirix. This precedes the plaintiff from recovording under the first class mentioned. The demand was a peculiar one, and from its observed, to refer by the administratirix, in the absence of any knowledge of its justness, was not cersurable in putting the plaintiff to his proof, and adopting an action as the means to present it, without applying for a reference, although the amount in dispute was \$60, he has necessarily increased the expense of litigation. Under all the electromatacoes, it cannot be sale that there was unreasonable resistance or neglect of paymen

Court of Common Piens—Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Brady

Jan. 15.—Sure Mutual Insurance Company vs. Henry

Duight, Jr.—Motion for judgment for 'riv alous demarrer.

—The action is by the payee sgainst the maker. The allegations in respect to the making and delivery of the
note, and that it has not been paid in whole or to part,
are sufficient. The act of incorporation is stated by its
title, and the date of its passage. The statute requires
nothing more in that respect. (2 Rev. Stat., 3d Ed., 5ol.)
The amendments of the act are not a part of the act theil,
and need not be recited with more particularity than
they have been in the compaint herein. The act reward
to in Icase of Union Bank vs. Dewey, in Lat Sand. S. C. R.,
500, was by its last clause, made a public act, and the
Court took judicial notice of it. An examination proved
that it was not correctly received to in the pleading. Had
it not been a public act the demurrer would have been
regarded as having admitted that it was correctly set out
in the reply. The demurrer is frivoleus, and judgment
must be given for the plannish, with \$10 costs of the
motion.

BROADWAY THEATHS—The this line drama on itled tha "Sea of Ice" with its actorishing scenic and unchanical effects, will be repeated this evening. The afterpiece is called "Catching a Mermaid," in which Miss Manners plays the monstrosity, and Mr. Chapman the humbug showman.

plays the Santastary,
howman.

Nimo's Garnes — The Ravels perform two of their finest
pantomimes this evening, and M'le Robert and the ballet
corps appear in a grand divertissement. The selections
are as follows:— The comic affair of "The Millimers," the
allegorical ballet entitled "Terpsichore," and the grand
pautomime of "Racul."

The aveiting drams called "A Fa

allegorical ballet entitled "Terpsichore," and the grand pautomime of "Raoul."

Bowkey Theater.—The exciting drams called "A Father's Dream," the comic drams of "The Model Farm," and the tragic drams of the "Yew Tree Ruins," are to be per formed to night, for the benefit of Mrs. Grifiths, a favorite scatters and the wife of the popular stage manager.

Mr. B. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Ward, and other taleated actors are in the casts. The beneficiary deserves and will doubless have a tull house.

BURTON'S THATHE.—Three comical pieces, in two of which the manager has good characters are announced for this evening. The first is the successful new farce "Twenty Minutes with a Tiger," the second, the capital comic drams of "The Old Dutch Governry," and the last, the never-living, always mirth provoking "Foodles."

WALLACK'S THEATER.—Bourcicault's comedy of "Love and Money" having been received with the heartiest plaudits upon the occasion of its revival last Wednesday, will be repeated to night, with the same admirable distribution of the characters. Mr. Brougham's extravaganes, "Po-ca-hour has," be the closing piece.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—The endusiastic satisfac-

LAURA REENE'S VARIETIES.—The enthusiastic satisfac-tion eviced by the large and fashionable audiances who have witnessed the charming comedy of "Still Waters Run Deep," induces the fair manager to offer it for repe-ition this evening, together with the beautiful ballet called "The Prima Bonns,"

wood's Minsterna.—The usual variety of songs, cances, do., and the farce of "Robert Mazaire," constitute the programme for to-night—quite shiflicient to guarantee a crowded house.

Buckley's Sirenabers.—The vocal and instrumental performances of these favorites are as popular as ever. Large numbers nightly go to hear them and to see their highly annusing burleaque of "Richard III."

BROOKLYN MUSEUM.—Those talented little juveniles, the Beon Children will give one of their pleasing entertainments at the above place this evening. They read selections from Shakspere and other great authors.

Since April, 1863, the Virgista Colonization Society have sent 520 enigrants to Liberia, at a cost of \$15,000 of the amount—axone \$50,000—axied by the expitation of 1850 avywedly for colonization purposes, not a dolla has been applied to its legitimate end, because of the restrictions imposed by the law, it is in the State reasony and is would seem that additional legislation were necessary to make the fund available in carrying out the diject contemplated, and that the present Legislature should take the subject under consideration; especially should they co so if the object be really to get rid of the surplus free negro population.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY, Jan. 17-5 P. M. Thursday, Jan. 17-5 P. M.
The stock market opened and closed a little depressed
this merning. At the first board Illinois Contral band this member. At the first board inhois control orders that fell off & per cent; Nicaragua Transit, %; Cumberland, \$\frac{1}{2}; New York Central Railroad, \$\frac{1}{2}; Erie, \$\frac{1}{2}; Harlem, \$\frac{1}{2}; Reading \$\frac{1}{2}; Hudson River Railroad, \$\frac{1}{2}; Micrigan Southern, \$\frac{1}{2}; Cleveland, Columbia and Clucinnati, \$\frac{1}{2}; Cleveland and Toledo, \$\frac{1}{2}\$. The only stocks that advanced today were Galena and Chicago and Milwaukie and Miests-sippi Galena went up 13/2 per cent, and Milwaukie 23/2 per cent with very small sales. The fact is there is no stock offering in either of these companies. A small lot of Milwaukie and Mississippi sold this morning at 82% per cent cash, and that price was bid for any part of five bundred shares. Eric closed with a slight up vard tendency. Reading has been quite buoyant since the declaration of dividend. All the Western railroad stocks have been active for some days, but some of them do not wary much from day to day in prices Nicaregua Transit appears to have lost a good deal of its expansive power, and is evidently destined to truch low er points before another speculative movement takes place. The stock is in strong hands. Hudson River Rallwad was considerably lower to-day, and probably will touch points much below those now current. Nearly the whole of the company's bridging must be rebuilt. It is reported that the recent accident at Spuyten Duyvel creek was in consequence of the rottenness of the wood work. We also learn that the dangerous condition of work. We also learn that the dangerous common or that section of bridging was long since reported to the company. If so, great blame rests with the management. A rebuilding of the bridges of this company, or a thorough overhauling, would be attended with heavy expenditures and a serious interruption of business.

After the adjournment of the board, the following sale

Simeon Praper's regular semi-weekly sale or bonds and stocks will take place to morrow (Friday), at half-past 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. At the second board a slight improvement in prices

was realized. Erie and Reading were in demand at an advance. Erle went up % per cent, and Reading % per advance. Erie went up ½ per cent, and Reading ¾ per cent; Michigan Southein, ¾. It will be seen that the stock market rapidly recovers from any shock given by unfavorable political intelligence from Washington, or unfavorable financial intelligence from Europe. But for the nonsensical reports which reach us by telegraph from Washington, the bears would have no capital to work on. Every day or two we have some@assurd rumor from Washington relative to our foreign affairs, and the public mind is unnecessarily excited. There is not the isast foundation for any of them, and they should not be considered for a moment. In spite of all adverse political movements, in the face of all agitation of our foreign relations, our inface of all agitation of our foreign relations, our in-ternal prosperity will become permanently actablished. Political demagagues may brag and bluster—Central American effairs may occupy the attention of Congress from the beginning to the end of the session. Mr. Crampton may be dismissed or recalled, and the war in Europe may continue uninterrupted—nothing short of actual hostil-ties, in which this country becomes one of the parties directly engaged, can seriously interfere with or retard the progress of prosperity now so apparent in all our great local interects. The bears may be for the moment great lock interests. The bears may be for the moment tenefitted by some skily rumor emanating from some po-litical clique at Washington; but those who take a more comprehensive view of affairs, and look below the sur-face, will find something more substantial—something to sustain even extravagant calculations regarding our fu-

ture growth and unlimited resources.

The gross carnings of the Milwaukie and Mississipp Railroad Company for the year 1856 were \$601,249 79, and the operating expenses \$278,797 07—making the net earnings of the year \$417,443 78. This is an increase of whout fifty one per cent on the earnings of the preceding year, mainly derived from the vast freighting business. The operating expenses are less than 40 per cent of the receipts. The dividend just declared is five per cent in cash and sever per cent in stock. This large per cent leaves a large balance on hand. A dividend of five per leaves a large balance on Band. A division of the per-cent in carb was paid last July, making the aggregate for the year seventeen per cent. The surplus on hand at the commencement of the new fiscal year was about six per cent on the capital.

The warrants entered at the Treasury Department, Washington, on the 14th inst., were as follows : -

boy Bailroad and Transportation Companies have de-Astor Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of five per cent; the Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Com-pany, a semi-annual dividend of five per cent; the Seamen's Bank for Savings, their usual interest of six per cent on sums of five hundred dollars and under, and five per cent on sums over five hundred dollars, payable

on the 21st inst.

The Sandy River Bank of Farrington, Maine, has been robbed of unsigned notes to the amount of between \$2.000 and \$3,000, in tens and twenties. One hundred dellars of the stolen notes were recently received from the Suffelk Bank, bearing forced signatures of the President, Samuel Belcher, and the late cashier, Mr. Jones.

The transfer books of the Galena and Chicago Railroad Com; any closed yesterday, and will remain closed until the 2d of February. On the 1st of February the dividend of five per cent in cash and twelve per cent in stock will be paid. This is a higher rate than any other railread in the country pays, and what makes it particularly comfortable to the stockholders in the Galena and Chica-go Company is the fact that after the payment of such a large per cent, there was a surplus still left in the trea-

of the New York County Bank, has been appointed cashier of the Park Bank, an institution about going into operation on the east side of the city, near the Park, with a capital of \$2,000,000. The monthly earnings of the fillnois Central Railroad

company d	grind me herr			
	ILLINOIS CR	NTRAL 1	RAILROAD.	
January	\$57.08	8 Jul	y	\$130,631
February .			gust	
March			tember	
A		4 0	ober	
April		4 1701	vember	
May	121,43	· No	remoer	. 110,018
June	123,42	r Dec	ember	133,271
Total oro	ss carnings in	the ve	Mr 1865 81	532 118 81
Passived fr	om the followin	w women		,
	om one lonowin			
Freight		*****		
	ad to other com			
	expresses		46,243 29	
Rents and	other sources			
	Contract of the state			532,118 81
	MILES OF RO.			
Jan 1 to De	c. 31, 1855, inc	usive-	-Galega to Free	eport 50
	all Characters and	44	Cairo to Sand	oval 118
46	44	66	Detatur to At	mboy 134
- 46	*		Chicago to Ur	bans .129
Jan. 8 to D	ec. 31, 1855, inc	lusiva-	Sandoval to I	montur 86
14	11	11	Freeport to A	mhow 40
June 14	16		Galena to Du	alie h 17
25	44		Urbana to Ma	
A COLUMN TO SERVICE AND A SERV			Cruana to Mi	ectoon. Vi
Total			1.78 1	627
	n line was on			
The mai	n nne was on	ene'.	nominally on	the 8th of

drifts on the track, and for five weeks the main line and Galena branch from Decatur to Freeport were practically closed. The gross receipts in January and February were quite small, in consequence of the interruption to business

The receipts of the Connecticut River Railroad for the

The receipts of the Connecticut River Railroad for the year ending December 1, 1856, were \$286,562, of which \$142.925 was from passengers, and \$129,647 from freight. The expenditures of the same time were \$202,858, leaving a net income of \$85,204. The capital stock of the road is \$1,501,110, of which \$307,500 is preferred, having a guaranteed dividend of 8 per cent till 1860. The road also has a funded debt of \$273,240.

It appears from the report of the Tressurer of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, that the carnings of the road for the six months enling December 31, 1855, amounted to \$470,543 74, while the operating experses for the same period were \$190,604 33.

About two thirds of the net earnings have been applied to the payment of the floating debt, and the purchase of locomotives and cars, to meet the unexpected increase of business on the line; the earnings for the year having exceeded the estimates made last January by a sum occining one numbered and thirty thousand dollars.

Value of merchandise warehoused in week ending Jan. 11, 1850:— Warehoused for Canada-Imports into Boston from British North American Pro-vinces from 1st July, 1849, to 1st July, 1850:—

The value of the exports from the port of Boston dur-ing the last week, including specie, has been as fol-lows:—American, \$151,206 82; foreign, \$12,618 04; total, \$163,874 86.
The New Orleans Picayune of the 1st inst. gives the

annexed review of the foreign and domestic commerce of that port for the year 1855 and several previous years; also the movements in specie and exchanges:-

COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

From the official records of the Custom House we have compiled the following statement, showing the annual value of imports and exports of goods, wares and merchandise for the last five calendar years, and exhibiting at a giance, month by month, the entire operations of commerce at this port. The present month could of

1863. Exported abroad....... 58,488.048 ccastwise...... 26,951 934

where.

We also annex a table showing the annual value of imports of all kim's, specie included, into the port of New Orleans, and the duties paid thereon for a period of seventeen years, the year ending stat December:

December 1. Specie.** Duties.

Octeans, and the duties paid barreen. for a coventeen years, the year ending 31st December 1839. 12,615 765 2,497,786 1840. 9,706,043 2,273,762 1841. 10,806,118 1,049,016 1844. 6,616 416 2,161,189 1845. 9,062 654 4,042,150 1844. 7,637,135 1,589,545 1846. 6,762 746 666 678 1846. 6,660 322 702,487 1847. 8,319,215 1,769,741 1848. 9,772,009 1,477,891 1849. 9,981 139 1,407,690 1856. 12 124,324 1,476,904 1851. 13,469,033 1,919,871 1851. 13,469,033 1,919,871 1855. 10,812,295 834,145 1855. 18,847,849 2,311,050 1854. 13,052,343 1,417,79 1856 (11 months) 10 533,968 1 807,077 The figures annuach show the amount of the years 1856 and 1855:—

1864. January. 1854. 1864. January. 1856. 1854. January. 1856. 1856. 1854. January. 1856. 1856. 1854. January. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856. 1856

June June June June Legiember October	177 912 40 62,237 15 100 796 86 190 806 15 219,724 10	146,340 67 139 319 44 64,116 23 125,684 88 221,198 85
November	291,302 70	253,312 97
I comber	233,122 39	estimat. 200,000 00
Total	t of New Orle wing the wee	ans is illustrated by

The lowest point was on the 30th July 12 055,215 Difference.

The begant amount of specie shown was on the 10th December, viz.

The lowest point was on the 3d September.... 5,420,999

D. fference.
The deposits reached their highest point todey, amounting to.
The smallest period was on the 30th July.... Difference...
The largest amount of exchange was held this day, viz
And the smallest on the 27th August...... The following statement shows the weekly amount of exchange held by the banks of New Orleans during the year 1855:—

January 1. \$3,155,433 July 0. \$2,775,461 January 8. \$2,71,963 July 16. 2,801,464 January 15. 3 146,243 July 23. 2,485,982 January 29. 3,420,509 August 6. 2,095,476 Febr'y 5. 4,295,982 August 13. 1,912,437 Febr'y 10. 4,128,566 August 27. 1,676,679 Febr'y 26. 4,101,374 Sept. 37. 1,081,100 March 19. 4,044,425 Sept. 24. 2,224,166 March 19. 4,169,302 October 15. 5,368,571 April 2. 4,150,322 October 8. 5,368,567 March 19. 4,149,302 October 15. 5,368,711 April 16. 4,067,966 October 22. 3,556,771 April 23. 3,825,455 October 29. 3,556,771 April 30. 3,702,731 Novem'r 5. 3,649,968 May 7. 3,241,666 Novem'r 19. 4,017,866 May 21. 5,809,302 Novem'r 19. 4,017,866 May 21. 5,809,302 Novem'r 19. 4,017,866 May 21. 5,809,302 Novem'r 19. 4,017,866 June 4. 3,459,000 Decem'r 11. 5,437,553 June 4. 3,459,000 Decem'r 11. 5,437,553 June 18. 3,115,276 Decem'r 11. 5,437,553 June 18. 3,115,276 Decem'r 11. 5,437,553 June 25. 3,269,566 Decem'r 21. 6,009,844 June 11. 5,038,619 Decem'r 11. 5,437,553 June 25. 3,269,566 Decem'r 21. 6,009,844 June 11. 5,038,619 Decem'r 11. 5,437,553 June 25. 3,269,566 Decem'r 11. 5,437,553 June 18. 3,115,276 Decem'r 11. 5,437,553 June 18. 3,115,276 Decem'r 11. 5,437,553 June 18. 3,115,115 June 18. 3,115,276 Decem

\$1 853,220

SECOND BOARD.

STOCO Virginia 6'a. 93

1000 III Cen R Bds. 8134

33 Harlem pref. ...

\$1500 on ha Nie Tr Os. bio 2234

200 harlem RR ... b60

200 sha Nie Tr Os. bio 2234

200 Harlem RR ... b60

200 cumb Cl Co... b60

2234

200 do ... s60

300 Mich S & Ni & Rit 8734

200 do ... s60

300 Mich S & Ni & Rit 8734

200 do ... s80

300 Feeding RR ... b7

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT

CHTY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

ASDES.—The market was easier and sales limited.

Readeruppe.—Flour.—There was a fair demand, but the views of buyers generally rather under the terms of sing common and Western State at \$187% a \$5; Wes arm sellers. The foreign news produced little or no effect upon the market. The sales embraced about 7.000 bbis, including of the sales are sales and the sales was at \$150 a \$11. Canadian was quist, and prices were unchanged, while sales were tight. Suthern was rather firmer, with sales of 1200 a 1,000 bbis, including mixed to choice, at \$8 a \$8.02, and fancy to extendrands at \$76 a \$97.5. Rye flour was at \$5.00 a \$1.150.

Meat was at \$4 for Jerrey, and \$1.25 for frandy sine. Wheat was firm with more doing. The sales was need about 5,000 a 7,000 bushels Milwaukie or Wisconsin red at \$1.85, Corr.—Lots in good shipping order were drm. The sales embraced 12,000 a 15 000 bushels at \$20. a \$92. for old Western mixed, \$50, a \$88 for new yell w and 90c, a \$2c for pilme white a in good shipping order. Rye was in better demand, with sales of a \$60. a \$82. for pilme white a in good shipping order. Rye was in better demand, with sales do no change in prices, and \$50 mas of Java were sold at 14%0. a 14%0.

Cotton.—The foreign news had no appleciable effect upon the market. The sales embraced about 1,000 bales, based upon middling uplands at about 9%0.

FREIGHTS.—Rates to Explish ports continue firm. To Liverpool 17,000 bashels at \$100 can were engaged, in bulk, at \$60, in ship's bags, and 10,000 auchels wheat at \$5%0.

FREIGHTS.—Sales of 100 bbls, New Cricaus were made at \$1.00 at \$2.00 bbls. Bour at \$2.5 corn were engaged, in bulk, at \$60, in ship's bags, and 10,000 auchels wheat at \$5%0.

FREIGHTS.—Sales of 100 bbls, New Cricaus were made at \$1.2%.

MOLESSE.—The market was sleady for shipping hay at \$1 a \$1.12%.

MOLESSE.—The market was sleady or shipping hay at \$1 a \$1.12%.

MOLESSE.—The market continued dull; the sales embraced about 150 bbls, including country prima at \$90 at \$1.20 and at \$1.20.

Domestic Markets.

New Benrond Oil Market—Jan 14 — Sperm—There is some inquiry for sperm, for export, but we hear of ne sales, the views of purchasers not coming up to those of holders. The only ransed fone coming to our knowledge for the week are sales of parcels on the wharf amousting to 287 bbls, at a price not transpired. Wasle is very quiet, and we have no sales to report. The inactivity is no doubt owing to operators preferring to await further acvices from the whaling fleet, which are hourly expected by the California steamer, now due at New York. Whateberne—The only inspacetion for the week is a sale of 5,000 lbs. upon private terms.

Foreign Markets.

Kingston, Ja, Dec. 11.—The short supply of sugars in the home markets has caused a remarkable rise in the price of the article there—no less than 10s, between the satings of the last two packets. This joyd lines for our pisniters has caused a considerable advance to take place here and though we do not antitipate that the present high figures will continue to rule in the home markets, yet we test assured our preducers will, for a very long time, continue to receive remunerating for a very long time, continue to receive remunerating for a very long time, continue to receive remunerating for the very long time, continue to receive remunerating for the very long the products. Quantities will reach the English ports from indirect places; and siresdy we have intelligence of freight having been engaged in the New York steamers for tally 1,000 blac. This is quite a revival to the looped of those who had chosen the American markets, as this demand will insure them from what appeared before a certain lone, and leave them the prospect of a moderate gain. In imported stuffs our market has been quiet since our last and as we are fully supplied with all tinds of bread, fish and provisions, the news that only one vessel is expected from the States is rather cheering.